BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

OLYMPIC THEATER, Broadway .- HIGGORY DIGGORY WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THRATRE, Thirtieth elect and BOOTH'S THEATER, Ed st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and ISA HIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -- AREAR NA POGGE; OR, BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. THE THEER PASS

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HO ISE, 101 Bowny .- Couto

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, ME Broadway LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, OR

New York, Friday, August 6, 1869.

THE NEWS.

The cable telegrams are dated August 5 Baron von Beust expresses the belief that if no war takes place during the next four years the peace of Europe for a long period beyond may be considered certain. The Emperor of Austria has refused to pardon Prince Karageorgewich, accused of the Prince of Servia.

Napoleon intends to issue a manifesto announcing as the last act of his personal government the re-duction of certain taxes and the extension of the ed-

cational system of France.

The Irish bishops have resolved upon holding a ceneral Synod, at which the laity as well as the clergy will be represented. Provincial synods will also be convened to consider local changes.

While the religious ceremonles were progressing the cathedral of Trans, Sicily, on the occasion of the celebration of a great festival, the drapery of the altar caught fire, and the congregation be coming alarmed a rush for the door was made and several people were trampled to death.

Cuba.

Private letters received in Washington state that the volunteers in Puerto Principe are committing all sorts of outrages. Provisions are scarce. Pighting is reported in General Jordan's department. A fight occurred near Santiago, in which the Spaniards were whipped. A decisive action will take place within twenty days. Mexico.

Advices from the capital dated August 1 are re ceived. Several prominent citizens and foreigners had been arrested on a charge of attempting to assassinate Juarez and de Tejada. Minister Nelson had refused to intercede for them. The Indian war in Yucatan is extending. The revolutionists in Court judges are to be impeached. Negrete was

Our correspondent in Kingston, Jamaica, writing accepted the proposal of Sir John Peter Grant to extend over a period of thirty years longer the guaranteed loan which it advanced the colony, and to permit the investment of a sinking fund of £15,000 per annum in the purchase of Jamaica debentures.

Miscellancons

The Tennessee election came off with no unu disturbance yesterday. The result is not yet plainly indicated, but Senter is running very strongly in West Tennessee and most probably throughout the

The radical republicans have carried the election Legislature, over the conservatives.

The nominating convention of the National Union Republican party of Mississippi has been called for

The Laboring Men's Convention at Virginia City, Nev., denounces Chinese immigration as likely to produce another bloody and "irrepressible condict." The Osage Indians in Kansas, whose lands were old in 1865, under the "Sturges treaty," to Leavenworth and Galveston Railroad Company for nincteen cents an acre, have denounced the treaty as a fraud and swindle. Mr. Sidney Clarke, who worth, where Senators Ross and Pomeroy were denounced for favoring the treaty, has a report of the proceedings of the Indian council, and will lay the

The Grand Jury of Westebester county yesterday insecurities of Sing Sing Prison and the jail at indictments against convicts for escaping or at

Coroner's inquest on the body of Mrs. Hobbs who was killed by Major White in Boston on Tues-day night, was commenced yesterday and will con-tinue to-day. So far no additional particulars of interest have come to light.

city, has poured another broadside into his radical colleagues, who snubbed him on account of his color at the Gettysburg monument dedication. He says that his colored friends among their constituents the next election.

General Rosecrans has arrived at San Prancisco from Mexico, and has been serenaded by the Young

Numbers of officers who took part in the battle of Gettysburg have arrived on the ground to attend the meeting to designate the position of the troops on the day of battle, although the occasion was some time ago postponed until the 23d.

The iron miners in Essex county, N. Y., are on a Sheriff, with a strong posse, is on hand.

negro squatters occupying the cabins on Taylor's formed by the negroes that they did not recognize the civil laws and could only be ejected by the mili-

The City.

The President and family left on the Mary Powell yesterday for Garrison's, where they are the guests

has no direct connection with the seizure of the Spanish gunboats. He is awaiting instructions from dadrid. The boats still remain under indictme and more explicit instructions as to what is to be em will probably be received from Sec

retary Pish to-day.

John Wardell, a boy of sixteen, who is in the House of Refuge, was brought before Judge Mc-Cum on a writ of habeas corpus yesterday, when he stated that he was compelled to sandpaper shoes six hours a day and sleep in a cell at night. Me Deadey, an officer of the House of Refuge, said he considered that a good mode of discipline. The A young man only nineteen years old, known

more prominently under the aliases of William Raf-ferty, William Stanley and Harry Howard, was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing nearly a yea ago \$250 from Lewis C, Thomas, a druggist in Grand street, by whom he was then employed as cierk. Judge Keily committed him to the Tombs to answer the charge in default of \$1,000 pail.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Count Campo, of Havana, is at the Brevoort House. B. Morgan, of Aurora, and W. I., Marshall, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House, Ahred Ely, of Washington; H. W. Southworth,

Springfield, and Dr. H. P. Campbell, of Pennsylva-nia, are at the Coleman House. Captain I. P. Perguson, of the United States Navy, and Hiram Bliss, of Maine, are at the St. Nicholas

Prominent Departures Judge Dunlevy and Colonel Lassile, for Long Branch: Colonel N. Taylor, for Baltimore: Major W A. Alleson, for Philadelphia; M. C. Aquala, for Cuba and Dr. C. N. Fellen, for Boston.

The interchange of compliments between General Sickles and Marshal Serrano on the official presentation of the credentials of the former as Minister to Spain have been reported by telegraph. Save the commonplaassurances of continued good feeling and cordial relations nothing transpired during the ceremony to predicate an opinion in regard to the management of the Cuban question. What special instructions our Minister may be entrusted with and how he preposes to dead with the important subject remain among the secrets of diplomacy to be revealed in the future. In the meantime any consideration of the question leads one, in default of other information, to accept as a basis of settle ment the reported policy of the administration. This is to induce Spain to sell Cubs to the Cubsns, and the United States to become guarantee for the payment of the sum of money agreed upon. This, as a matter of course presumes that the Cubans would like to pur chase. Considered in a humane point of view this arrangement is no doubt very desirable as an effective means for putting an end to the revolting scenes of crime and carnage that have characterized the war. We have pre viously expressed the opinion that such policy possessed the advantages of practica-bility and might prove the best that could be pursued under existing circumstances. The progress of events, as developed in late ac counts from Cuba, justifies the belief that the revolution is growing in strength and will be continued just so long as the Spaniards may see fit to attempt the subjugation of the patriots. Indeed, there seems to be absolutely little or no chance for Spain to main tain authority over the island; and the ultimate independence of Cuba may be accepted as inevitable by the authorities at Madrid, since it is regarded as no very remote contingency by the resident Spaniards on the "Ever Faithful Isle." Stubborn as Spain may be to this sacrifice of national pride, and however loath she may feel to surrender a possessio from which she has long derived an enormous revenue, the utter hopelessness of the struggle must become apparent to the government and will doubtless operate powerfully in influencing a decision to sell for a handsome promise to

pay endorsed by the United States. But supposing Spain concludes to accept proposition to sell coming from our government, there are other questions and conditions which it would be well for the administration of General Grant to consider. The first and most important one is, do the Cubans desire to make purchase of a country to which they hope ere long, and with very flattering prospects, to make good their claim to ownership by the force of arms? After the sacrifices already made, the progress towards a consummation of the end for which they are struggling, and the assurances of triumph at no distant day, the patriots of Cuba may reasonably conclude that the addiional cost of blood and treasure necessary for the completion of the work of independence is preferable to a compromise which involves an immense debt to Spain and perhaps other conditions equally embarrassing to the United States. Whatever may be the relation of free Cuba to our country-whether the Cubans are striving for early annexation or not-we mus appreciate a sentiment which would prefer the election of such relation be voluntar and spontaneous, unembarrassed by outside

pressure or the obligations arising from a

surety contract to this government.

We are not prepared to state whether or not the administration, if the reported police above mentioned be really true, took occasion to consult the agents of Cespedes in regard to the proposed purchase; but it is quite probable, from the manner in which General Grant and Cabinet have been treating the Cuban difficulty, and inasmuch as neither the belligerent rights nor the official authority of the representatives of the patriots have been openly recognized, that they would not take the trouble to ascertain their wishes in regard to any projected scheme, and are acting simply upon their own responsibility. If such b the case the question arises would it not be as well to negotiate for the direct acquisition of the island by the United States? Proud Spain would surely feel less humiliated in selling to us than to the Cubans; and as "the United States now more than ever appreciate the traditional amity of Spain, as nimated by new sympathies and a common participation in constitutional liberty," what would tend more to "increase the amity so happily existing between the two peoples" than transaction implying a national obligation to the extent of a respectable number of millions, relieving the Spanish government of the hopeless task of subjugating the insurgents and replenishing a suffering exchequer?

Another subject for the consideration of the administration, in the event of the Cubana de siring to purchase and Spain consenting to sell, may be found in the possible future annexation of the island to the United States, and the probable condition of that annexation being the assumption of the debt to Spain. Or, in case of inability or failure to pay on the part of Cuba, would not our government require a cession of the island as indemnification for purchase money to be paid to Spain? Such are a few of the questions suggested by the "reported policy" of the administration. Lastly, we submit, may it not be as well to await the result of the revolution before either attempting to purchase ourselves or becoming surety for others? Our national debt is quite large enough without increasing it by assuming a promise to pay for that which in due time will come to us without money and without

Whatever be the result of the instructions given to General Sickles in regard to the action of our government, it is our duty to see that the contest in Cuba, if continued, shall be conducted on more humane principles, and, above all, steps should be taken to protect the rights of our citizens and prevent those outrageous executions occurring too often without trial and without crime on the part of the sufferers. half.

The country demands the early recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans, and it depends upon the administration whether the volution be long or short. Recognition will at once expedite the end; failure to do so will only prolong the struggle and impoverish the country without preventing the consummation of the independence of Cuba.

erity of "Fireproof" Buildi The disastrons fire which occurred in Phila delphia on Wednesday night, destroying some millions of dollars' worth of property and causing a loss of life the full extent of which is not yet officially ascertained, suggests two or three thoughts which may prov of importance, if people who construct buildings, either for domestic or business purposes will reflect upon them and put them to advantage. In the first place we would venture the opinion that these bonded warehouses, which were said to be "freproof," were not really fireproof at all. If they were they would certainly not have burned up like tinder, as it ap pears they did—the fireproof compartments and eighteen-inch walls all crumbling away, "as if made of wood." The iron doors as shutters it seems offered no resistance at all to the devouring element. The terrible result proves that the building in which the fire originated and gained mastery over the combined efforts of all the fire companies had not the saving properties which we usually attach to a fireproof building. It may be said that the combustible material stored in the bonded warehouse was so immense in quantity that no building could resist its explosive power; but that only proves the truth of what we desire emphatically to state here, that it is an egregious and a wicked crime to store large quantities of explosive materials in any one building in the centre of a populous city. Here, it seems, there were twenty-five thousand barrels of whiskey-enough to demoralize all Philadelphia-and a quantity of petroleum, alco hol "and other highly combustible material." What wonder, then, that a fire occurring under such circumstances in a locality surrounded by ship chandleries, junk shops, sailors' boarding houses and other shanties, should have spread from block to block, devouring all in its course! But what shall be said of the discretion or humanity of those who piled up all

this inflammable material in such a place? We hope that there is a lesson and a warning in this sad calamity that may prevent in future this too prevalent custom of crowding dangerous combustibles into a single building. They should either be stored outside the limits of the city altogether, or divided up into such small quantities at various points as would afford a reasonable guarantee for public

The Spanish Gunboats.

The course taken by the government in re gard to the Spanish guaboats indicates plainly a spirit of fairness toward Spain that ought to soften the asperity with which her agents here might naturally receive the announcement of the purpose of the administration. Spain and Peru are quite equal before us and have the same claims in regard to our neutrality. Spain was herself the first to appeal to our laws to prevent the sailing of ships. Her war with Peru, though in a practical state of abeyance, made her especially careful in regard to the armed forces of that nation, and when certain vessels were bought here for the Peruvian government the protest of the Spanish authorities prevented their sailing, and they finally did not sail, except on a sort of parol, our government exacting a guarantee that they should not be used against the power of Spain. Exactly what our government then did, on the application of Spain herself, it now does for Peru. Although nominally the Spanish vessels are seized, they are, in fact, only under the surveillance of the law. Thus those charged with their construction are left unembarrassed and the building and equipment of the ships go on. So that when the Spanish govern nent has given sufficient evidence that the vessels are not intended for use against any Power with which we are at peace, it will be found that the action of our government has not caused a day's loss of time. Our hope for the interest of Cuba, however, is that in the meantime the administration, putting itself in full sympathy with the national sentiment on the subject, will see the propriety of recognizing the rights of the Cubans, and then i Spain gives guarantees that compel the withdrawal of the protest entered by Peru the Cuban government may take the place of Peru and enter another protest. Spain would then only have to lament the inconvenience to a nation of having on its hands more than one war at a time.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION. -The election returns from Tennessee received at a late pour last night indicate a democratic triumph in the vote for Governor and members of the Legislature. Returns from Memphis, Nashville and Germantown give Senter a majority generally, and state that Messrs. Slaughter Etheridge, Cooper and Baille Peyton were elected to the State Senate. A most gratifying point of the news is that the contest passed of quietly and that all the refreshment saloons were closed during the day.

THE IRISH CHURCH IN DISESTABLISHMENT. The prelates of the Irish Church meet the erious crisis inaugurated by the disestablishment legislation of the English Parliament with devotional courage and as brave men. Instead of sitting down in lamentation over their altered fortunes they are likely to bestlr themselves in missionary effort. The bish have called a General Synod, to assemble in Dublin, in which the Episcopacy, the clergy and the laity, will be fully represented. Pro-vincial synods will also be held. The local changes absolutely necessary in consequence of the action of Parliament and the Crown will be debated and adopted if approved. This is in the right spirit. Thrown off by the State, the Church will find support in the ranks of an ardent and still wealthy laity, and will, no doubt, in a very short time commence her first real, free and unembarrassed missionary effort in Ireland. The movement is quite important and the Irish Church Synod may contain the germ of an ecclesiastical offset to the great Ecumenical Council in Rome.

In July there were one hundred and one fires in the city. Excluding from this number those caused by fireworks and the explosion of burning fluids it would be reduced nearly one-

ing the question of the Suez Canal and the results to flow from it pointed out the diffi-culties that must arise between the Sublime Porte and the Pacha of Egypt. The news published yesterday from Constantinople shows that these difficulties are arising and that a conflict is not improbable unless prevented by the great European Powers. The Sultan sees, evidently, that the opening of the Suez Canal will develop a modern empire on the old historic ground of Egypt, and from the grand ovations to Ismail Pacha at the courts of Europe, together with the course of the Viceroy generally, he apprehends that Egypt may come independent of Turkish rule. Hence we learn that an aide-de-camp of the Grand Vizier is about to proceed to Egypt, bearing a letter to the Vicercy, recounting the grievances of the Sublime Porte and intimating that the

Porte will withdraw the privileges accorded

by the firman of 1841. That is to say, unless

smail takes in his ambitious sails and steer

more humbly in obedience to the will and

policy of the Sultan, the grant of quasi inde-

pendence accorded to the viceroyalty under

the family of Mehemet All will be revoked.

That is the meaning, evidently. But the ques-

tion arises, will Ismail do as he is required i

And should he not, will the Sultan venture to

make war on him? The Powers of Europe

will have, undoubtedly, something to say in

the matter, and this question may soon become

Egypt and Turkey-Coming Com

We have on several occasions when discuss-

complicated and an interesting one. This time, we think, the "Sick Man of the East" may not have the support of France and England, but will have to yield to the exigencies and progress of events. The Suez Canal will lead. probably, to a great deal of diplomatic manœuvring and action, if not to war, with regard to the future of Egypt and its sovereighty. BANKERS AND INTERNAL REVENUE RErunns.-Notices have been served on most of the Wall street bankers who reside in Brooklyn, of suits to be commenced against them in the United States Courts, in order to recover fines for failing to make the required monthly returns of capital and business. All right. The claims that the bankers oppose to making these returns prove too much if they prove anything. Everybody else, as well as the

CIRCUMLOCUTION.-The Sanitary Superintendent is authorized to spend one hundred dollars a month in procuring evidence with a view to the prosecution of parties who sell an explosive article for kerosene, but the Board does not prosecute those against whom it has already evidence; and in the meantime a woman or child is burned to death every day and seventeen per cent of our city fires originate in the explosions of these fluids.

bankers, has to affix stamps to receipts, and if

their transactions are merely fictitious they

are not entitled to exemption, but, on the con-

trary, they are liable to arrest.

RUSSIA ON THE QUI VIVE .- The Czar is determined that Russia shall no longer be reckoned among the backward nations, and lately he has given many proofs of his desire that his country shall keep up with the progress of the present era. Being well aware of the immense advantages that may accrue to his dominions in the event of the successfu termination of the Suez Canal, he has despatched a special agent to Suez for the sole purpose of studying the development of commerce for the first six months after the opening. Should the enterprise realize the hopes of its promoters the benefits arising to Southern Europe are self-evident. A direct trade to the far East, combined with facilities of railroad communication throughout the empire, will soon give an importance to the ports of the Black Sea that has never before been ex-

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.-The new ten dollar counterfeit greenbacks are, it is said, executed in such good imitation of the genuine onal experts can hardly detect the difference. We wonder how the publie can be expected to do so, or how it is altogether just to make a bona fide acceptor in such a case the loser. Now that the engraving and signatures have been so well imitated, it remains with the government to manufacture a special paper for this purpose, the possession of which by outside parties should be made a felony. These counterfeits are not only a loss to the Treasury, but a constant source of annoyance and distrust to men in business. Let the Treasury Department look to it and devise

WHAT A Loss !- "The burning whiskey ran into the sewers," says the report of the Philadelphia fire. Hereupon the Bohemians of our city may mourn with the sorrow of the melancholy Frenchman who complained that when it rained soup his plate was always upside down. If these fellows had any luck they would all have been in Philadelphia on the night when the gutters ran with whiskey.

FIVE THOUSAND IMMIGRANTS landed at this port in the month of July, making one hundred and sixty-eight thousand for the year thus far. This is thirty-five thousand more than were landed up to the same time last year.

THE VICEBOY OF EGYPT cannot do better for the future of his kingdom and the assurance of his own absolute sovereignty than to fight the Sultan on a quarrel which puts England and France behind him as the potentate of the East most disposed to concede what the West calls for.

WHAT THE SPANIARD SAYS .- The defender and organ of the Spanish government in this city cries out against the seizure of the Spanish Armada, because by this act all the men at work building these vessels are thrown out of employment. As this is the worst it says, and as this is not true, the Spanish side of the question is not sustained with much

CONCRRTS with cool surroundings of the open air are the only sort of entertainment indurable in the August evenings, and these can make the city pleasant in the dog days, all of which is shown and seen at the Central Park Gardens, where they have the hundredth concert to-night.

"THE MOST DIFFICULT THING POSSIBLE."-It is reported that the President of the Police Board has said that "the most difficult thing possible" is to find a patrolman at his place on duty. If this is true who is to blame?

Opera Bouffe Journalism

We have referred several times to the suc sess with which some of our contemporaries disguised, falsified and burlesqued every fact of the daily news in their efforts to make it funny, and we have especially pointed out that their triumph in thus assimilating journalism to opéra bouffe was so distinct that nobody could believe a word they said, and that they were thus worthless as newspapers. One of these papers made the Board of Health reports the vehicle of this excessive humor, and here is what the President of that Board consequently has to say of its report-a report supposed by the public to be a statement of facts:-

Dr. Crane wished to be heard on a question of privilege. It was in reference, he said, to a statement which he observed in the New York 322. The statement was one of error and faisehood, and one which, it seemed to him, compromised in a certain sense the good name and reputation of this Board. Dr. Orane said:—I do not know, gentlemen, that it is necessary to enter into any remarks with regard to this beyond a simple statement that I here before this open Board pronounce such a report of our proceedings as unqualifiedly faise, and I call on every member of this Board to endorse me in this assertion. I have never brought anything before the Board except in the line of official duty, and I consider the faisehoods of the report very much in keeping with the late lying and sensational character of the paper.

What the President says of the opéra bouffe report of his Board may be said of all the re-Dr. Crane wished to be heard on a que

eport of his Board may be said of all the reorts of the opera bouffe journals.

The success of the French cable has no doubt stimulated the Portuguese Chambers to unwonted activity, as they have adopted a resolution authorizing the government to grant oncessions to companies desiring to lay submarine cables to or from Portugal. We tope this is an indication that we are soon to have another of those ocean telegraphs connecting us with Europe. The little kingdon of Portugal, now so fallen, but which in the fifteenth century gave such an impulse to every species of maritime enterprise as hastened the discovery of this continent, is placed in the the same latitude with ourselves, and is the nearest point to us of European territory. Vere a cable stretched under the ocean between Long Island and Oporto the distance to be crossed would not be much greater than that between Brest and Buxbury; although perhaps a better route would be from some point further south in Portugal, passing by Fayal or St. Michael, in the Azores, and thence to Baltimore. The more competition we have the better will it be for commerce and civilization, and shareholders need not fear, were there a dozen such cables lying at the bottom of the Atlantic; there is commercial spirit enough in a great country like this not to suffer any one of them to prove unprofitable.

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE GAME. -It is hardly surprising that a respectably dressed young man has been able to get a great deal of money by calling at houses and collecting the rent in the name of the landlord. It is indeed rather surprising that the game is not followed with more system. By the present plan of letting houses through agents it often happens that tenant and landlord never meet at all to make one another's acquaintance till rent is due, and then the tenant is as likely to pay it to a swindler as to the right man. Perhaps the success of the young man now in custody will put people on their guard.

SPARKLING AND BRIGHT IN LIQUID LIGHT, Ero. - Drinkers of champagne who would like to know all about the sparkle and the liquid light, and so on, should note that in a recent eizure of a champagne making establishment the articles found on hand were four barrels of common white wine, one barrel of molasses and one barrel of vitriol.

THE REVENUE AUTHORITIES should push to the utmost extreme their right in the tax on bankers and brokers, for it is just possible that in the imposition of that tax lies the solution of a question that has been a great trouble to our lawmakers-how to prevent the fictitious or gambling operations of Wall street.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

This will be a gala night at the Central Park Gar den, being the hundredth concert of the season, which is also made the occasion of a grand testimo-nial benefit to Theodore Thomas. A programme of

which is also made the occasion of a grand testimonial benefit to Theodore Thomas. A programme of unexceptionable excellence has been prepared. Mr. Thomas deserves the hearty encouragement and support of every lover of music for his exertions in the cause of divine art. To him principally are we indebted for the progress of music in this city. Let him have a bumper this evening.

Mr. Chang-Woo-Gaw, the Chinese giant, who rejoices in a corporeal elevation of about eight fees itx inches, is at present carclessly perambulating through the highways and byways of this metropolis "seeing the sighta" and exciting feelings of astonishment, if not of awe, within the breasts of such pigmy Gothamites as he coolly straddles over or unceremoniously kicks out of his path just as though they were but the mercest atoms and were of no carchly consequence whatever. Mr. Chang is not feroclous by any means, but he is a man of prodigious proportions, and would unquestionably be an ugly customer to handle if his "dander" was once fully aroused. In view of this fact it would be well for our citizens neither to molest nor annoy our great Celestial visitor while he is engaged in seeing the sights of lovely Gotham. It will be their turn next, for Mr. Chang-Woo-Gaw at an early day goes to Wood's Museum, where he can be seen by the curious at all hours. There he will be under the charge of his English agent, Mr. Edward Parlett, and as Mannger Wood will see to it that Chang is supplied with sufficient food no fears need be apprended that he will lunch upon any of his Liliputian visitors. The great and loyal subject of his High Mightiness, the Emperor of the Flowery Kingdom, though over eight feet high, is nothing but a mere boy, being scarcely twenty-two years old. He is still growing and hopes to add an extra ten inches to his tremendous situade before he stops. He is accompanied by his wife, a little atmond-eved beauty not quite six feet high, is nothing but a mere boy, being scarcely twenty-two years old. He is still growing and hopes t

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Fish to Wall Street and Government Offi

Residence of Secretary Pist.

The President yesterday morning received a few visits until eleven o'clock. At that hour, in company with his brotner-in-law, Mr. Corbin, he rode down town, visiting the government offices and Wall street. At one o'clock he returned to Twentyenth street and shortly afterwards left for the vey the party to Garrison's Landing, on a visit to Secretary Fish. The arrival of the President was

anticipated, and a large number of persons and assembled to catch a glimpse of the Chief Magistrass of the nation. As the President passed on to the boat many in the crowd removed their hats and showed other evidences of respect.

It was a few minutes before three o'clock when the President and family reached the steamer Mary Powell, lying at her pier. The baggage had been sent to the steamer in advance, and consisted of three trunks, each marked "U. S. Grant, washington, D. C.," or with simply the President's initials. In the absence of the President the baggage was an object of considerable curiosity, and the crowd maacuvred around it at a respectful distance. During the journey to Gartison's the President remained most of the time in the cabin, conversing with his wife and daughter and receiving the attentions which the people had to bestow. Jesse amused himself with the bors on board, and was quite busily engaged in contemplating the spray as it was throwas up by the steamer in her rapid course through the water.

At six o'clock the steamer touched at West Point. The President was received on the pier and conducted aboard the ferryboat. At Carrison's, disciply opposite West Point, the Secretary of State and General Porter were waiting with carriages. The President, with Mrs. Grant, was escorted to the Secretary's carriage; the two children and servants rode in the rear. The party then drove to the residence of the Secretary, about a mile and a half distant.

The President to-day will make a visit to West Point and enjoy a drive in the mountains surround-ing this interesting locality. On Saturday he will visit Newburg.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SPANISH MINISTER.

The Object of His Visit to New York-The Gunbont Seizures-No Action to be Taken Until Instructed by the Spanish Government. It has been generally presumed that the visit made by the Spanish Minister, Señor Roberts, and his Sec-retary of Legation, Mr. Potestad, to New York at this are of thirty Spanish gunboats, information of which Grant being here at this time has given color to unsupposition that the Spanish Minister, learning of the Grant being here at this time has given color to the supposition that the Spanish Minister, learning of the fact that certain property of his government was placed under United States indictment, left Washington at once to seek an explanation from the head of the government. Yesterday, however, in conversation with an attaché of this paper in the parior of the Albermarie Hotel, where senor Roberts is stopping, the information was furnished that no such motive as an interview with the President for the purpose of demanding an explanation in relation to the seizure of the gunboas was meditated by Señor Roberts in his visit to New York. At this particular soason of the year when the fatiguing duiness of Washington life grows insupportable it is customary with the loreign legations, especially in the absence of the Executive and Secretary of the State Department, to repair either to this great centre of cosmopolitan life or to the watering places. The coincidence of Señor Roberts' presence here at the same time with President Grant is purely accidental. The Spanish Minister does not consider that his question of asking our administration what reason and under what section of international law the late setzure was made comes within the scope of h s duites. He has not yet received from the home government at Madrid any instructions on the subject, nor does he think it is likely any will be addressed him. The matter does not fail within the purview of his diplomatic duites; but should its abnormal character be made to receive his attention he will address himself through the proper channel and in the proper place, which is in the city of Washington and at the department presided over by Hamilton Fisa, Secretary of State.

CITY POLITICS.

MOZART GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Many of the old campaigners who have distinruished themselves in fighting under the banner of Pernando Wood, and who have never surrendered except to "sell out" their chief), met last evening at the quarters of the Mozar organization, No. 701 Broadway, Mr. Edward Berrian in the chair and Mr. as secretary. A discussion arose at the outset, the as secretary. A discussion arese at the outset, the tendency of which was to deprecate the sending of any delegates to the coming Democratic State Convention. The chairman sketched the treatment which the delegates received at the last State Convention of the democreceived at the last State Cobvention of the temporacy in no very dattering terms, stating that he would prefer to go to the bad place rather than to become one of the butts of another convention. Upon motion of Mr. Miller it was voted unanimously that no more delegates be sent to State con-

wentions.

A resolution was adopted providing for the perfecting of ward organizations, and then the meeting adjourned to the first Thursday in September.

The following are the different committees that were nominated and elected for the coming year:—

Executive Committee.—C. B. Cornell, chairman; William P. Lee, George Shea, Mortimer Sullivan, John McCoon, William H. McCartay and Thomas (Chellen).

O'Callahan.

Pinance Committee.—Peter Bowe, L. N. Van Wart,
Eenjamin Sherman, Peter Culkin, Frederick Zimmer,
Harris Bogert.

Committee.—E. B. Heath, S. Buli Corresponding Communice.—E. B. Heath, S. Bult Williams, Thomas Maloney, Felix Murphy, Ryan Reilly, C. Desmond and D. Milliman. Naturalization Communice.—A. H. Bogart, R. D. Livingstone, C. Shandley. Printing Communice.—T. J. McCartle, Thomas A. Ledwith, M. Brophy, T. Duffy and J. Cheney.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Animated Meeting Last Night-The Eight Hour Law Endorsed-The Brenches Republican Party to be Healed. The Union Republican General Committee met last

vening at its room, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, the president, Mr. Fithian, in the chair. The attendance of members was unusually large. After the usual routine business a delegate from the Seventeenth district submitted a pre-amble and resolution which had for their object the endorsement of the Eight Hour law. The resolution provided that the republican associations in each district should be instructed to place no persons to support the law. Mr. Van Brunt moved that the solutions. Mr. Thompson urged the passage of the resolution, and hoped the committee would have the courage to endorse it at once without any more quibbling about it. Mr. Roberts also thought the time had come to give up discussing the question, and after a few more remarks the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Colver said that he had heard it authentically

anaminusty adopted.

Mr. Coliver said a level subject of his light has been dear that he will intend upon any of his light has been the west and loyal subject of his light hough over eight feet high, is noted the mean that the new organization would in apprehensional that the action or standing of the Central Coramittee was a hostile one, and that it was a hostile one, and that it was a hostile one, and that the was a district on the mean that the new organization would in apprehensional that the new organization would in apprehensional that the new organization would in apprehensional that the new organization would not apprehensional that the new organization would not apprehensional that the new organization would not apprehension that the new organization would not apprehension that the position would not apprehension that the new organization would not apprehension that the continue should prove a should propose of the Atlantic to take a peep at us before returning to their loving relations in their far off country.

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